

A BRIEF
DIRECTION TO
THE FRENCH
TONGUE,

CONTAINING NOT

only the rules of pronunciation, and
coniugation, which be the chiefest

circumstances of that language,

but also a Syntaxis very

necessary for them which

desire the knowledge

of the French

tongue.

Set forth by ROB. FAVREAU
Master of Arts.

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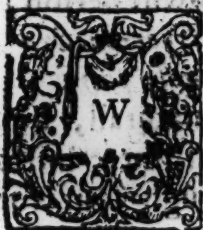
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TO THE RIGHT WOR-

shipfull M^r Dr GOODWIN, Vice-
chancelour of the Vniversitie of Oxford,
and the rest of the Doctors, and Governors
of severall Colleges, and Halls, to both the
Proctors, and all the favorers of the French
Tongue, all prosperitie wished.

Right Worshipfull,



Hat I haue adventured to set
forth vnto the publike view, I
do here with due respect com-
mend vnto your favorable ac-
ceptance, a short compendium
or abridgement of the French
tongue, *vbi plus operis quàm ostentationis*; which
shall your Worships deigne but to counte-
nance *Ego vos legisse putabo,*

Et tumidus Gallà credulitate fruar.

For those whose intention and good desires
to attaine skill in the language shall be atten-
ded with fit opportunitie to peruse this book,
I doe not distrust but they will acknowledge
that Elogy in its behalfe, which *Quintilian*
granted to Grammer in generall, *Plus habet
in recessu quàm fronte promittit*. My selfe may

iustly borrow that hemistick of the Epigram-
matist, it was, *Vulnere facta parens.*

For I had long since resolved *nuncium remitte-*
re to these elements, had not that hindrance
of my fortunes befallen me, which I haue for
some yeares suffered by reason of that breach
which religion made betwixt me and my na-
turall alliance: my temporall estate being al-
tered with my religion. In respect whereof
(not arrogating ought to my owne person) I
may truely vse that speech of *Hypermnestra*

Est mihi supplicij causa fuisse pium.

Hauiug thus relinquished my naturall, both
country and friends, I earnestly here intreat
protection, where I haue through your wor-
ships favours obtained adoption. So hoping
that what will be profitable to others shall be
pleasing vnto your worships, I humbly take
my leaue, and shall ever rest

*Your Worships in all respectfull man-
ner to be commanded.*

ROB. FAVREAU.



Ad Authorem.

Quod non inuideas nobis tua γράμματα, candor
 Hic tuus est, amor hoc quod malè scribo, meus.
 Qui si iudicio non erret (nam mihi lingua
 Tam peregrina hæc, quàm non novus ipse mihi)
 Iudice me, quasvis abeas securus in aures,
 Quæ cupiunt Gallo dulcius ore frui.

M. C.

Ad eundem.

If th' bounds of some mans worke can scarce in part
 Be fix't against the next autumnall Mart:
 Shall th' Droppe which swels so in his largenesse
 Cristen him, and leaue thy handfull namelesse?
 Know, friend, that Booke is to be read alone
 Which nourisheth; not which we surfet on:
 Nor can we iustly call't a Booke, whose wings,
 Whose leaues with lines are feather'd, not with things.
 But on each page of thine, let who will looke,
 A title there'll but want to mak't a booke.

R. D.

Au Lecteur.

Prenez en main ce petit liure:
 Que si la main, ou certes la pochette
 Le peut comprendre; l'entendement
 Sans saute le fera bien aisément.

R. D.

De Italorum Diverbio in linguam
Gallicam. *I Francesi non parla-
no come scriueno: non pen-
sano come diciano.*

Verba theatri rumpit Gens Itala buccā,
Gallica literulis dissona lingua suis.
Arti nulla fides, si das mihi (Gallice) verba,
Quæq; infixæ gerat pagina, Verba dabis.
Hic tamen & lingue & chartæ commercia fida,
Qui legit ut scribis? Tu, sine fraude legit.

G. C.

In praise of the Author.

NOr that thy Pen wants words, its worth to raise,
Whose euery letter seemes an act of praise;
Or that these Trophees grounded on such art,
Need Verse to bind, for feare the frame should start:
Hath parent-learning sought her childrens strength,
Thy time-out-living fame and dayes to length:
No, 'tis an homage, which, as due to thee,
Th' Arts tributaries pay, and so do we.
As Kingdomes, erst being two; are now made one,
So tongues in thee, conspire to vnion.
Much hast thou giuen to vs, thy Oyle not spent,
Whilst from thy Lampe thou light to vs hast lent,
On therefore skilfull quill: meane time regaine
Such merit hence, as may deserue such paine.

R. W.

FRENCH GRAMMER.

Of the Letters and pronunciation of each of them.

T Here are two and twenty Letters vsed by the French-men, *A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, x, y, z.*

Of the Consonants and Vowels.

A is pronounced very broad, as in the word *ave*, or *lam*, *avoir* to haue, *argent* money. If it happen in the end of a word, and the next to it begin with another vowell, for the grace of the tongue we interpose a *T* betwixt : as *ami*, *dira on*, as if it were witten, *aima t'il, dira t'on*.

B is pronounced as in English, not so hard altogether as *P*, nor so slacke as *V*, but a sound mixt of both, as in English *barber*, so we pronounce *un barbier*.

C before *A, O, V* like a *k*, as *combatre*: Before *E* and *I*, as *ss*, *ceci, hoc*.

ç marked so vnderneath as *ss* all o, as *leçon, maçon*.

D if it happen in the end of a word, and the next word following begin with a Vowell is pronounced like *T*, as *grand honneur*, great honour; *grand homme*, great man, as *grant boneur*, *grant omme*.

E as *ea* in the English word *beane*, as *benit* before *M*, and *N*, as *A*, *entendement*. Except first the words ending in *ien*, as *ancien*, with their derivatiues, as *anciennement*. Secondly, the third person of the plur. numb. For in them the *N* is not heard, as *aiment*, *qu'aiment*. Thirdly, if *E* be one syllable, and *M* and *N* another: as *mener*, not *maner* in

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all those exceptions *E* as *ea*.

G before *A, O, V*, as in English *garden*, as *gayson*, boye.
Before *I* and *E*, as *J* consonant, as *germier*.

I as *ee* in English: if *I* bee before a Vowell in the same syllable it is a consonant; as *ie, iour, iuger*.

L is sounded as in English, but in *sol*, a shilling, *li* changed into *V*: for we pronounce *sol*. Touching *sol, mel, col, lico', senouil, genouil*, they are by some pronounced plainly, by others as it were *fou, mou, cou*, &c. If *L* be doubled before *A, E*, and *O*, it is pronounced as a single *l*, *alla, folle, belle*: *q. ala, folle, bele*. If *I* precede *ll*, we haue a pretty kinde and sweet pronunciation like *gli* in Italian, as in English *scullion*, or *collier*; so sound *taille, uiciller, bailler*, as if the latter *L* were dissolved into *I*.

M, in the end of a word or syllable as *N, faim, nom*. Except *mm* be joyned together, then it is sounded perfectly, as in *communion, communiquer*.

N, is pronounced as *ng* in the end of any syllable, as you pronounce *tongue*: as *bon, ton*.

Pronounce *O* as in *foe, folie, folastre*.

Qu as *K*, as *querelle, que, q. kerelle, ke*.

R, as *RR, rançon, desrober*.

S, betwixt two Vowels is sounded like *Z*; for example *sake, maison, poison, q. maizon, poizon*, otherwise it is pronounced hard. What I haue saide of the pronouncing *S* like a *Z* betwixt two vowels, hath not place in the compound, whose simple beginneth from *S*, as *semer, resemer*.

V, is pronounced as *V* in *lute*, or *flute*, as *vertu*: but before a Vowell or an *R*, it is a Consonant, as *vivre, to liue, iure, drunke*.

X, in the words that come from the Latin, is pronounced hard, as *Xenophon, exposer, exhereder*. In the end of a word like *S*, as *paix, noix, q. pais, nois*. In the midst, is sounded

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ded like Z, as *sixiesme*, *dixiesme*, as it were *sixieme*, *dixieme*. Except those words following where x is pronounced as ff. *soixanté*, *lexue*, *Bruxelles*; as it were *soixante*, *lessue*, *Bruselles*.

The rest of the Letters are pronounced as in English.

GN, is pronounced as in *minion*: as *compagnon*, *Allemagne*: like *com-pa-ni-on*, &c. Except *magnifique*, *cognoistre*, and words from them derived: in the first of which, we pronounce the g hard, in the second not at all.

Ch, as *sh*, *chambre*, *chemin*, *q. shambre*, *shemin*.

Except for the most part words that come from Latin, as *chorde*, *eschole*: *ch* here is pronounced like a k: *q. kor-de*, *esko-le*.

Of the Diphthongues.

Ai, or *ay*, is pronounced as in *day*, as *i'ay*, *i'aimay*. Before *i* it is sounded distinctly, *paille*. Before *M*, or *N*, as *I, faim*, *mair*. *q. fin min*. Before *Ne* as *E*, *fontaine*, *humaine*, *q. fontene*, *humene*.

Ei is pronounced like *Ai*. Except in *vei*, which is sounded as *I*, and his derivatiues, as *veisse*, &c.

Au in the same syllable as *O*, *aux*, *autres*, *q. os*, *otres*.

Ea hath a sound mixt with *E* and *I*. Except the Imperfects of the Subjunctive moode, Participles, and Verbales in *eure*, as *i'eusse ben*, *rupteure*, *enseure*: *q. iusse bu*, *rupture*, *ensure*.

Ie, distinctly, as *premier*. But in Infinitives ending in *ier*, *ie* is resolved into severall syllables, *sier*, *nier*, *prier*: as it were *si-er*, *ni-er*, *pri-er*.

Ou is sounded as *oo* in *booke*, *booke*: *ou allez vous*?

What Letters must be pronounced,
and what not.

Generally a Consonant before another Consonant is
not

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not pronounced, *vous serez battu*, as *vous serez battu*. Except *C, F, L, M, N, Q, R*.

B, is alwayes pronounced in the end of a word, as *Jacob*: Except *plomb*. It is also sounded in the midst of a word before *sc*, or *st*: as *obscur*, *obstacle*. Except *prebste*. In the rest it is not pronounced.

C, in the end of a word if it be joyned with a *T* is quiescent, as *saint*, *joint*: *q. saint, joint*. Also before *q*, as *acquiescer*, *acquiesce*. In the rest it is sounded.

D, is neuer pronounced before a Consonant, but in *admirer*, *admirateur*, *admiration*, *admirable*, *admirablement*.

E, written so *é* with an accent aboue, must be plainly pronounced, as *verité*: without an accent in the end of a word as in English *come*, as *aime*, *vierge*.

F, is neuer quiescent, except *V* doth follow, as *visue*, *briefue*: *q. viue, briue*.

H, in words that come from the Greeke or Latin is not pronounced, as *histoire*, *homme*: *q. omme*, &c. Except *hache*, *ab hastâ*: *haveng*, *à voce halec*: *harpe*, of the, Greeke *ἄρπη*. Also the proper names, as *Henri*, *Hector*. *Iehan* notwithstanding is pronounced as if it were written *Ian*.

N, in the third person of the plur. numb. is not to be pronounced, as *ils aiment*: *q. ils aiment*: and the syllable is made short.

S, is the hardest letter of all to be pronounced, for it is sounded in many wordes, and in many not: and though it be impossible to giue certain rules for it, (as it may appeare by the wordes *Apostre*, and his derivatiue *Apostolique*: in the first the *S* is not pronounced, in the second it is) yet obserue that in *Sc*, *escuelle*: in *Sm*, *blasmer*: in *Sn*, *asne*: in *Sp*, *esperdu*, *S* is not pronounced: except in many French words derived from Latin, as *espoir*, *esperance*, *espece*: which are pronounced with *S*. notwithstanding we say

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say *espoux*, *espousee*, as also *espine*, without S. Item it is pronounced in *Sq*, if *A*, *I*, or *V* doth precede, as *masque*, *frisque*, *iufque*. But after *E* it is quiescent, as *Euesque*.

T, is neuer pronounced before another Consonant, & in the Particle *et* and, *T* is not sounded, neither before Consonant or Vowell.

V, is quiescent after *G*, and *Q*, if a Vowell followeth, & after *C*, if a Diphthongue: but it makes *C*, *G*, and *Q* hard: *longue*, *acquiter*, *coeur*.

Of the Apostrophes.

These monosyllables following do suffer Apostrophes: *de*, *ce*, *ie*, *le*, *la*, *me*, *te*, *se*, *ma*, *ta*, *sa*, *ne*, *que*, and the Conjunction *si* before the Pronowne *Il*, and sometime in the Particle *Re*: as *r'appeller*.

Of the parts of speech.

The French-men haue nine parts of speech: Article, Nowne, Pronowne, Verbe, Participle, Preposition, Interjection, and Conjunction.

Of the Articles.

The Case and Gender are knowne by the meanes of the Articles. There be two kinds of Articles, Masculin and Feminin: they are also of two kindes, one is called the finite or determinate, as *le*, because it determineth the word, and of a generall, makes it more particular. The other is called the infinite, or indeterminate, because it doth not determinate any thing, as *un*, *uncertain*, *de*.

Article determinate.

Masc. Sing.	Fem. Sing.	Plur. com. gender.
Nom. Acc. <i>le</i> , <i>the</i> .	<i>La</i> .	<i>Les</i> .
Gen. Abl. Du.	<i>De la</i> .	<i>Des</i> .
Dat. <i>An</i> .	<i>A la</i> .	<i>Aux</i> .

Article

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Article indeterminate.

Masc. Sing.	Fem.
Nom. Ac. <i>Vn</i> , or <i>vn certain</i> : a, or one.	<i>une</i> , or <i>une certaine</i> .
Gen. Abl. <i>D vn</i> , or <i>d un certain</i> .	<i>d'une</i> , or <i>d'une certaine</i> .
Dat. <i>A vn</i> , or <i>a vn certain</i> .	<i>A une</i> , or <i>a une certaine</i> .
Plural. Gen. Abl. De. Dat. <i>A</i> .	

Of the Gender of Nownes.

The wordes that in Latin are either of the Masculin or Feminin gender, are so too in the French: the Neuters are Masculin, *le liure*, *la chair*, *le temps*.

Speciall rules of the Masculin gender.

The proper names of men, of their offices, of moneths, of trees, of money: also words ending in Consonants, or in *au*, *aive*, *ou*, *eu*, *v*, *i*, or *y*: and Latine verbales in *tor*: as *administrateur*, from *administrator*: Moreouer all the Verbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Adverbes when they are taken for Nownes, and the Participles in *é* accented are Masculines.

Except from the rule of Consonants, *clef*, *nef*, *soif*, *main*, *faim*, *fin* an end, *tour* a towre, *mort*, *chair*, *brebris*, *perbis*, *perdris*, *nument*, *gent*, *dent*, *part*, *cour* the court, *forest*, *paix*, *noix*, and some few others to be learned by vse.

From the names of money, *une maille*, *une pitte*, *une portugaloise*.

From mens offices, *une guide*, a guide.

From *au*, *eau*, water, and *peau*, skinn.

From *V*, *verru*.

From *aive*, *affaire*, businesse.

From the Latin Neuters, *la bible*, *carne*, *teste*, *seste*, *lexiue*, *lumiere*, *response*, *estable*.

Of the feminin gender.

The names of weomen, weomens offices, names of fruites,

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fruites, and those that are formed from the masculines, as *belle* from *beau*, or *bel*, are feminine. Also the primitives in *Eur*, which doe signifie a quality, as *chaleur*, *blancheur*: as also they that end in *é* accented: except the Participles aforefaide, as *fidélité*, *charité*.

Item in *ion*, & *son*, as *maison*, *devotion*. Except monosyllables in *son*, as *son* his, *du son* branne; *mion*, *ton*, &c. Except moreouer *blason*, *buisson*, *tison*, *espion*, *horion*, *estanson*, *poinson*, *poison*, *poisson*.

Of the Commune gender.

The Adiectives in *e* not accented, and all the names of numbers are of the commune gender. Except *un*, *premier*, *second*, *tiers*, *quart*, *quint*.

Of the formation of the Feminin gender.

The Feminin is formed from the Masculin, adding to it *E* onely, or *E* with another Consonant, as *fin*, *sine*, *marry*, *marrie*.

They that end in *C*, take to them *H* and *E*, as *blanc*, *blanche*.

F, is changed in *V*, *brief* *brieve*, *sauf* *saue*.

X, in *S*, *heureux*, *heureuse*.

G, taketh *V* before *E*, *long*, *longue*.

L, *N*, *R*, *T*, for the most part doe double, as *Royal*, *royalle*, *bon*, *bonne*.

Of the formation of substantiues, Feminin from the Masculin.

Substantiues ending in *e* not accented, take *ssé*, as *maistre*, *maistresse*; *prince*, *Princesse*.

We doe adde to Nownes terminated in *Eur*, *Essé*, leauing away the *V*, as *pecheur*, *pechereffe*. Many notwithstanding doe

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doe follow the Latin motion, as *tuteur*, *tutrice*; *fauteur*, *fautrice*.

Of the formation of the plur. number.

The plurall number is formed from the singular, by adding the letter S, or Z if the singular be terminated in *i* with an accent: *iardint iardins*, *aime aimez*. But those singular which end in S, X, or Z, hold their termination: *heureux*, both in the singular and plurall number.

The singular in *au*, *en*, and *ou*, doe rather admit X than S: as *veau veaux*, *lieu lieux*.

Nownes, in *all* and *ail*, change the L in *vx*: as *cheval chevaux*, *mal maux*, *travail travaux*.

Of the Comparatiue and Superlative degree.

The Comparatiue is made by adding to the Positiue the Particle *plus*: as *grand*, *plus grand*: and the Superlative, by adding to the Positiue *tres*: as *tresgrand*. These three words, *bon*, *mauvais*, *petit*, are (according to the Latine tongue) irregular in the Comparatiue degree, and from thence they are formed: as *bon*, *meilleur*, *tresbon*: *mauvais*, *pis* and *pire*, *tresmauvais*: *petit*, *moindre* & *plus petit*, *trespetit*. Notwithstanding there are some Nownes that haue their Superlative from the Latin: as *doctissime*, *reuerendissime*.

Of the Pronownes.

The Pronownes are of three kindes: demonstratiues as *ie*, *ta*, *il*, *soy*, *ce*, *celui*, *cestuy*, *cestui ci*, *cestui-la*: Possessiues, as *mon*, *ton*, *son*, *nostre*, *vostre*, *leur*: and Relatiues; as, *qui*, *que*, *quel*, *lequel*, *icelui*, *mesme*.

Of their Declinations.

The cases of Pronownes are threefold, *Coniunctiue*, because

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cause they are still ioyned with a verbe or a nowne: *Absolute* because they are vsed alone. *Commune* because they serue for to bee ioyned with a verbe or a nowne; or to bee vsed alone.

	Je, ego, I.	Plur.
Coni. cas	Absol.	Coni. Crim. Abs.
Nom. Je, I.	Moy.	Nous.
Gen. Abl.	de moy.	De nous.
Dat.	me. a moy.	Nous. a nous.
Acc.	me. moy.	Nous.

Decline also *tu toy*, & the compositiues *moymesme, toy mesme*.

The Pronowne of the third person.

Coni.	Absol.	Coni.	Absol.
Nom. Il he	Luy.	ils.	Eux.
Gen. Abl.	de luy.		D'eux.
Dat.	luy.	leur.	A eux.
Acc.	le. luy.	les.	Eux.

The feminine Gender.

Coni.	Comm.	Absol.	Coni.	Comm.	Abs.
Nom.	Elle.			Elles.	
Gen. Abl.		D'elle.			D'elles.
Dat.	luy.	a elle.			a elles.
Acc.	la.	elle.			elles.

The inflexion of the Pronowne sui.

Coni.	Absol.	Dat. Acc. se.
Gen. Abl.	de soy.	The other cases are wanting.
Dat. se.	a soy.	
Acc. se.	soy.	

Of the Pronowne *ce, & cest*.

They doe signifie all one thing, but they doe differ in this that *ce* is vsed before words which begin with a Consonant

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sonant, as *ce livre* : & *cette* is used still before a vowel, as *cette Ange*.

Singular numb.		Plural.
Coniunct.		Comm.
Nom. Acc.	<i>Ce, cest.</i>	<i>Ces.</i>
Gen. Abl.	<i>De ce, de cest.</i>	<i>De ces.</i>
Dat.	<i>a ce, a cest.</i>	<i>A ces.</i>

Of Pronownes possessives.

The Possessives either are of one possessor, as *mon, ton, son*. or of many, like *notre, vostre, leur* they are used sometimes with articles, sometimes without them.

Declination of Mon, mine.

Sing.		Plur.	
Coni.	Absol.	Coni.	Absol.
Nom. Acc.	mon. le mien.	mes. les miens.	
Gen. Abl.	de mon. du mien.	de mes. des miens.	
Dat.	a mon. au mien.	a mes. aux miens.	

Ma, mea, mine.

Sing.		Plur.	
Coni.	Absol.	Coni.	Absol.
Nom. Acc.	ma. la mienne.	mes. les miennes.	
Gen. Abl.	de ma. de la mienne	de mes. des miennes.	
Dat.	a ma. a la mienne	a mes. aux miennes.	

The declination of leur, theirs.

The coniunctive case is common to the masculine & feminine.

Coni.	Absol. masc.	Absol. fem.
Nom. Acc.	<i>leur. le leur.</i>	<i>la leur.</i>
Gen. Abl.	<i>de leur. de la leur.</i>	<i>de la leur.</i>
Dat.	<i>a leur. a leur.</i>	<i>a la leur.</i>

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The plurall number is common.

Coniunct.	Absol.
Nom. Acc. leurs.	les leurs.
Gen. Abl. de leurs.	des leurs.
Dat. a leurs.	a leurs.

Son & ses, leur & leurs, doe differ in this that son is spoken of one possessing but one thing, as, son couteau his knife, *ipsius culter*. Ses, is vsed also of one but possessing many things, as ses couteaux his kniues, *ipsius cultri*. Contrariwise leur is vsed of many possessing but one thing, as leur couteau their knife, *ipsorum culter*. Leurs of many possessing many things, ils ont perdu leurs peines they haue lost their labour, *oleum & operam perdiderunt*.

The inflexion of the Pronowne nostre, vostre.

The Coni. case is common.		Abs. mas.	Abs. fem.
Nom. Acc.	Nostre, vostre	le nostre, le vostre.	la nostre, vostre.
Gen. Abl.	de nostre, de vostre.	du nostre, du vostre.	de la nostre, &c.
Dat.	a nostre, a vostre.	au nostre, au vostre.	a la nostre, &c.

The plurall is of comm. Gender.

Coni.	Absol.
Nom. Acc. Nos, vos.	les nostres, les vostres.
Gen. Abl. de nos, de vos.	des nostres, des vostres.
Dat. a nos, a vos.	aux nostres, aux vostres.

The declination of the Relative Quel.

Coni.	Absol.
Nom. Acc. Quel.	qui, que, quoy, lequel.
Gen. Abl. de quel.	de qui, de quoy, duquel.
Dat. a quel.	a qui, a quoy, auquel.
Coni. Plur.	Absol.
Nom. Acc. Quels.	Qui, que, lesquels.
Gen. Abl. des quels.	de qui, des quels.
Dat. aux quels.	a qui, a quels, auxquels.

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Conj.	Absol.
Nom. Acc. quelle.	qui, que, laquelle.
Gen. Abl. de quelle.	de qui, de laquelle.
Dat.	a quelle. a qui, a laquelle.
Plur. Conj.	Absol.
Nom. Acc. quelles.	qui, que, lesquelles.
Gen. Abl. des quelles.	de qui, desquelles.
Dat.	a quelles. a qui, auxquelles.
Mesme, the same.	

Conj.	Absol.	Plur. Con.	Absol.
Nom. Acc. mesme.	le mesme.	Mesmes.	les mesmes.
Gen. Abl. de mesme.	du mesme.	des mesmes.	des mesmes.
Dat.	a mesme.	au mesme, a mesmes.	aux mesmes.

The feminine *la mesme* must bee declined as *la mienne*, only that the plurall of *mesme* is of the commune gender.

Of Verbs.

The Verbs are either auxiliars, or not. Auxiliars are two, so called because by the aid and helpe of them the other verbs are formed. The other verbs are either regular or irregular.

The terminations of all the Coniugations.

1. con-	} The Infinitive endeth in	er, as aimer.
2. in-		ir, bastir.
3. ga-		re, cognoistre.
4. tion.		oir. recevoir.

The Coniugation of the auxiliar Verbs.

Indicat. moode, present tense.

Sing.	I ay, tu as, il a, - I haue.
	le suis, tu es, il est. I am.
Plur.	nous auons, vous auez ils ont.
	nous sommes, vous estes, ils sont.

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Imperfect tense.

Plur. Sing.	<i>J'auoy, tu auois, il auoit:</i> I had.
	<i>J'esloy, tu estois, il estoit:</i> I was.
	<i>Nous auions, vous auiez, ils auoyent.</i>
	<i>Nous estions, vous estiez, ils estoyent.</i>

Preter. simple.

Plur. Sing.	<i>J'eus, tu eus, il eust,</i> I had a while agone.
	<i>Je fus, tu fus, il fust,</i> I was a while agone.
	<i>Nous eumes, vous eustes, ils eurent.</i>
	<i>Nous fusimes, vous fustes, ils furent.</i>

The Preter. compound.

Plur. Sing.	<i>J'ay eu, tu as eu, il a eu,</i> I haue had.
	<i>J'ay esté, tu as esté, il a esté,</i> I haue beene.
	<i>Nous auons eu, vous avez eu, ils ont eu.</i>
	<i>Nous auons esté, vous avez esté, ils ont esté.</i>

The Preterpluperfecttense.

Plur. Sing.	<i>J'auoye eu, tu auois eu, il auoit eu</i> I had had.
	<i>J'auoye esté, tu auois esté, il auoit esté,</i> I had bin.
	<i>Nous auions eu, vous auiez eu, ils auoyent eu.</i>
	<i>Nous auions esté, vous auiez esté, ils auoyent esté.</i>

The future Tense.

Plur. Sing.	<i>J'auray, tu auras, il aura,</i> I shall, or will haue.
	<i>Je seray, tu seras, il sera,</i> I shall, or will be.
	<i>Nous aurons, vous aurez, ils auront.</i>
	<i>Nous serons, vous serez, ils seront.</i>

The Imperative mood.

Plur. Sing.	<i>Aye</i>	{	<i>qu'il</i>	<i>ayt.</i>
	<i>sois.</i>			<i>fait.</i>
	<i>ayons.</i>	{	<i>qu'ils</i>	<i>ayent.</i>
	<i>soyons.</i>			<i>soyent.</i>

The Optative mood.

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Present Tense whose signe is May , as; *Dieu vueille que*, God grant that, or I pray God that,

Sing. *J'aye, tu ayes, il ayt*, God grant I haue, or may haue.

Je soye, tu sois, il soit, God grant I be, or may be.

Plur. Sing. *Nous ayons, vous ayez, ils ayent*.

Nous soyons, vous soyez, ils soyent.

Preterimperfect Tense whose signe is Might , or Could, as *Plust a Dieu que*, I would to God that.

Sing. *J'eusse, tu eusses, il eust*, would God I had, or might haue.

Je fusse, tu fusses, il fust, wold God I wer, or might be, &c.

Plur. Sing. *Nous eussions, vous eussiez, ils eussent*.

Nous fussions, vous fussiez, ils fussent.

Preterperfect Tense, *Dien vueille que*,

Sing. *J'aye eu, tu ayes eu, il ayt eu*, I pray God that I haue had.

J'ay esté, tu ayes esté, il ayt esté, I pray God I haue beene.

As the present of this mood by putting *Eu* to it.

Preterpluperfect, *A la mienne volonté que*,

Sing. *J'eusse eu, &c.* I would God I had had.

J'eusse esté, &c. would God I had beene.

By putting *Eu* to the Imperfect of this mood.

Future Tense, *Dien vueille que*,

Sing. *J'aye cy apres*. I pray God I may haue hereafter.

Je s. ye cy apres. I pray God I may be hereafter.

By putting *Cy apres* to the present Tense.

The Subiunctiue mood.

The Subiunctiue mood borroweth its Tenses partly from the Indicatiue, and partly from the Optatiue mood, by adding one of these Coniunctions *veu que*, seeing that; *combien que*, albeit that; *si, if*; *quand*, although that; *comme ainsi soit*, seeing that: as for example. Present. *Veu que j'ay*, as in the Indicatiue mood: or, *Combien que j'aye*, as in the Optatiue. Imperfect. *Veu que j'auoye*, as in the Indicatiue: or *Combien que j'eusse*, as in the Optatiue. Only this one pre-

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terimperfect tense it hath proper to it.

Preterimperfect tense, whose signes are *Might*,
could, *should*; as *quand*,

Sing. *J'auroye, tu aurois, il auroit*: Though I should haue.

Sing. *Je seroye, tu serois, il seroit*; Though I should be.

Plur. *Nous aurions, vous auriez, ils auroient.*

Plur. *Nous serions, vous seriez, ils seroient.*

The infinitive mood.

Present. *Avoir*, to haue. *Estre*, to be.

Perfect. *Avoir eu*, to haue had. *Avoir esté*, to haue beene.

The Participles.

Present. *Ayant*, hauing. *Estant*, being.

Perfect. *Eu*, had. *Esté*, beene.

The inflexion of the foure Coniugations.

Indic. moode present tense.

Sing. *Je parle, tu parles, il parle*: I speake.

Sing. *Je batis, tu batis, il batis*: I build.

Sing. *Je cognoy, tu cognois, il cognoit*: I knowe.

Sing. *Je voy, tu vois, il voit*: I see.

Plur. *Nous parlons, vous parlez, ils parlent.*

Plur. *Nous batissons, vous batissez, ils battissent.*

Plur. *Nous cognoissons, vous cognoissez, ils cognoissent.*

Plur. *Nous voyons, vous voyez, ils voyent.*

The Preterimperfect tense.

Sing. *Je parloy, tu parlois, il parloit*, I did speake.

Sing. *Je batissoy, tu batissois, il batissoit*, I did build.

Sing. *Je cognoissoy, tu cognoissois, il cognoissoit*, I did knowe.

Sing. *Je voyoy, tu voyois, il voyoit*, I did see.

Plur. *Nous parlions, vous parliez, ils parloient.*

Plur. *Nous batissions, vous batissiez, ils battissaient.*

Plur. *Nous cognoissions, vous cognoissiez, ils cognoissaient.*

Plur. *Nous voyions, vous voyiez, ils voyaient.*

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This tense is formed from the Indicative mood, in the first conjugation changing *E* into *oy* : in the second and third adding *ssoy* in the fourth adding *oy*. In the plurall numb. you must put an *I* before *Ons*.

The perfect tense simple.

Sing.	<i>Je parlay, tu parlas, il parla</i> : I spake a while ago.
	<i>Je basti, tu bastis, il basti</i> : I built a while ago.
Plur.	<i>Je cogneu, or cognu, tu cogneus, il cognu</i> : I knewe.
	<i>Je vei, or vy, tu vis, il vit</i> : I saw a while ago.
	<i>Nous parlâmes, vous parlâtes, ils parlerent.</i>
	<i>Nous bastîmes, vous bastîtes, ils bastirent.</i>
	<i>Nous cognûmes, vous cognûtes, ils cognurent.</i>
	<i>Nous vîmes, vous vîtes, ils virent.</i>

Preter, Perfect, compound.

	<i>J'ay parlé, I haue spoken.</i>
Sing.	<i>J'ay basti, I haue built.</i>
	<i>J'ay cogneu, or, cognu, I haue knowne.</i>
	<i>J'ay veu, I haue seene.</i>

This is formed of the Present tense of the auxiliar verbe *avoir*, adding to it the Participle preterit of the Verbe.

Preterpluperfect tense.

	<i>J'auoy parlé, I had spoken.</i>
Sing.	<i>J'auoy basti, I had built.</i>
	<i>J'auoy cogneu, or cognu, I had knowne.</i>
	<i>J'auoy veu, I had seene.</i>

By putting *parlé, basti, cogneu, veu*, to the Imperfect of *avoir*.

Futurum.

	<i>Je parleray, tu parleras, il parlera</i> , I shall or will speake.
	<i>Je bastiray, tu bastiras, il bastira</i> , I shall or will build.
Sing.	<i>Je cognoistray, tu cognoistras, il cognoistras</i> ,
	I shall or will know.

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Je voiray, or, verray, tu voiras, or, verras, il verra, or, verra, I shall see.

This is formed from the Indicative moode, in the first, second, and fourth conjugations, by adding *ray* : in the third *stray*.

The Imperative moode.

Sing.	Parle,	Qu'il.	Parle.
	Bast,	Qu'il.	Bastisse.
	Cognois,	Qu'il.	Coguisse.
Plur.	Voy.		Voye.
	Parlons,		Parlent.
	Bastissons,	Qu'ils.	Bastissent.
	Cognoissons,	Qu'ils.	Cognoissent.
	Voyons.		Voyent.

The Optative moode.

Present tense, *Dieu vueille que,*

God grant that, or, I pray God that,

Je parle, tu parles, il parle, God grant I speake, or, may speake.

Je bastisse, tu bastisse, il bastit, God grant I may build.

Je cognoisse, tu cognoisses, il cognoist, God g. I may know.

Je voye, tu voyes, il voye, I pray God I may see.

Nous parlions, vous parliez, ils parlent.

Nous bastissons, vous bastissiez, ils bastissent.

Nous cognoissons, vous cognoissiez, ils cognoissent.

Nous voyons, vous voyez, ils voyent.

This is the Indicative present, interposing onely in the first and second persons of the plural number *Be-fore* *ons* in the first, second, and third Coniugation.

Preterimperfect tense, *Pleust a Dieu que,*

I would so God that.

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Je parlasse, tu parlasses, il parlât, would God I spake, or that I might, or, could speake.

Sing. Je bastisse, tu bastisse, il bastist, build.

Je cogneusse, tu cogneusses, il cogneust, that I knew.

Je veisse, or, visse, tu veisses, or, visse il veist, or, vist.

Nous parlussions, vous parlassiez, ils parlassent.

Plur. Nous bastissions, vous bastissiez, ils bastissent.

Nous cogneussions, vous cogneussiez, ils cogneussent.

Nous veissions, or, vissons, vous veissiez, or, vissiez, ils veissent, or, vissent.

It is formed from the Perfect tense of the Indicative moode, in the first Conjugation, cutting the *y* off, and assuming *ss*: in the other only adding *ss*.

Preterperfect tense, *Dieu vueille que,*

Sing. J'aye parlè, tu ayes parlè, I pray God I have spoken.

J'aye basti, &c.

By putting the Participle preterit to the Perfect tense of the Optative moode of *avoir*.

Preterpluperfect tense, *A la mieuve volenti que,*

Sing. J'eusse parlè, basti, &c. Would God I had spoken, &c.

By putting the Participle preterit to the Optative imperfect of *avoir*.

Future tense, *Dieu vueille que,*

Je parle, Je bastisse, &c. I pray God I may speake.

It is the same as the Optative present.

Of the Subjunctive moode.

Concerning the Subjunctive, observe the same rule as I have given in the Subjunctive of auxiliary Verbes.

Preterimperfect tense, *Quand*

Though I should speake, build, &c.

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Sing.
Je parleroye, tu parlerois, il parleroit.
Je bastiroye, tu bastirois, il bastirait.
Je cognoistroye, tu cognoistrois, il cognoistrait.
Je voirroy, or, verroy, tu voirrois, or, verrois, il voirroit, or, verroit.

Plur.
Nous parlerions, vous parleriez, ils parleroyent.
Nous bastirions, vous bastiriez, ils bastiroient.
Nous cognoistrions, vous cognoistriez, ils cognoistroyent.
Nous voirrions, or verrions, vous voirriez, or verriez, ils voirroyent, or verrayent.

This is formed from the Future tense of the Indicative moode, changing *ay* in *eye*.

The Infinitive moode.

Present. *Parler, to speake. Bastir, to build.*
Cognoistre to know. Voir, to see.

Pret. pers. *Avoir parl , to have spoken.*
Avoir basti, to have built.
Avoir cogn , to have knowne.
Avoir v , to have seene.

Present. *Parlant, speaking. Bastissant, building.*
Cognoissant, knowing. Voyant, seeing.

Preterit. *Parl , spoken. Basti, built.*
Cogn , or cogn , knowne. V , seene.

Of the Gerunds and Supines.

The French-men use neither Gerunds nor Supines, but in steed of the Gerund in *Di* they doe use the Infinitive present with the Particle *De*, as *loquendi, de parler*. In steed of the Gerund in *Do* they doe put to the Participle present: the Particle *En*: as, *en aimant*, amando in loving. The Gerund in *Dum* by the Infinitive present, adding the Particle *pour* if the Verbe doe signifie motion: as, *le suis*
venus

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venu pour faire cela: I came to doe that. But if the Verbe denotate rest, then we adde to it the Particle *A*, & sometimes *De*: as, *Je suis prest a*: or, *de faire cela*: I am ready to do that. The Supine in *Vm* is expressed by Infirutiue present: as, *allons iouer*: let vs go to play, *eamus lusum*.

Of the Syntax.

First of the Articles.

The Nowne appellatiue hath alwayes the Article determinate *le*, placed before it, agreeing with it both in gender and number: as *le pain*, *la vertu*, *les coustumes de la ville*.

We doe likewise apply it to the names of riuers, countries, to the names of offices and dignities: as, *la Seine*, *Sequana*: *la France*, *le Roy*, *le Chancelier*, *le boulengier*, *la landiere*.

Also the words following, when they are taken relatively, *mien*, *tien*, *sien*, *nostre*, *vostre*, *quel*, *mesme*: as, *le mien*, *la mienne*, &c. admit the same rule.

Also the Adiectiues which are made Substantiues: as, *le liquide des eaux*, *le frais des ombres*.

This is to be noted, that the determinate Article *le* is most ordinarily answerable to the English Particle *The*, as *le Roy*, the King, *la ville*, the city: The indeterminate to the English Particle *A*, or *an*: as *On la honore comme Roy*: or, *On la honore comme un Roy*.

The Syntaxis of Nounes.

1 An Adiectiue with its Substantiue doth agree in the same gender, and number: as *bon homme*, *bonne femme*.

2 But if a substantiue begin with a vowell, then for the grace and smoothnesse of the tongue wee doe vse a masculine adiectiue before the substantiue, as *mon espee*, my sword, *mon hostesse*, my hostesse. Except *mi amie*, & *mi amour*.

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If an article should precede the substantiue beginning with a vowell, then the Frenchmen doe vse the feminine article, as *de l' Empereur*, of the Emperour, not *du Empereur*, or *d' Empereur*. 3. The French men doe differ from the English men in this, that the English men doe alwaies set the adiectiue before the substantiue: wee contrariwise doe ordinarily set the substantiue before the adiectiue, as, *vin blanc*, *pain bis*: white wine, browne bread. 4. Except *nouveau*, *nouuel*, *mauvais*, *petit*, *bon*, *beau*, *bel*, for those are set before their substantiues, as, *bon cheual*, a good horse &c. Although *honeste*, *grand*, *gros*, *petit*, &c. *mauvais* doe indifferently precede a substantiue or follow.

Of Verbs personall.

Wee doe alwaies set before a verbe a Nowne, or Pronowne of the same number, and person: *Ie*, & *Nous*, for the first person; *Tu*, & *Vous*, for the second; *Il*, & *Ils*, and all the nominatiues of other names are accounted of the third person; as *Ie mange*, I eate; *Tu escri*, thou writest: *Il escri*, he doth write: *Iehan escri*, Iohn doth write.

The first exception.

If we doe command, aske, or forbid any thing, wee doe oftentimes leaue the Pronowne behind, *aime Dieu*, *ne fais pas cela*.

The second.

The Verbs of the second person ending in *Ex*, are many times vsed without a Pronowne, as *ie voudroye que m'eussiez escri*, I would you had written to me: *m'eussiez*, is set here for *vous m'eussiez*.

The third and last.

For honour, reverence, and modestie sake wee doe vse in the second person the plur. numb. for the singular; in somuch that if any should doe otherwise, he should be accounted a very clowne, as *vous estes belle*, you are faire. for

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tu es belle. Notwithstanding for greater power sake, not only when we pray to God, but also when we speake to a very familiar friend, or to them that be farre inferiour to vs, we doe keepe the sing. numb. as *mon Dieu fais moy la grace ie te prie, &c.*

Of the impersonall Verbs.

Il, is ioyned to the Verbs impersonall actiues, as *il neige*, it snowes, *il pleut*, it snowes, raines. *On*, to passiues, as *on aime*, *on so*, *ue*.

Of the Participles.

The Participles doe governe the same case as the Verbs, as *c'est un homme craignant Dieu, & aimant iustice*, here is a man fearing God, and louing iustice.

Exception.

If the Participle take on the nature of a Substantiue, it governes a Substantiue of the genitiue case, as *aimant*, or, *aimante d'equité, de vertu*: louing of equity, vertuous amans, & quitatis, virtutis.

Marke that the Participle added to *Je suis*, to make the preterperfect tense, alters and changes both the number and gender, according to the number and gender of the nowne or pronowne which governes the verbe, as, *il est aimé*, he is beloued; *elle est aimée*, she is beloued. *nous sommes aimés*, or *aimées*, in the plur. numb. But if it bee added to *J'ay*, it doth not change his termination, as, *il a dîné*, he hath dined; *elle a dîné*, she hath dined; *ils*, or, *elles ont dîné*, they haue dined. Moreouer if a Substantiue precede the nominatiue and the verbe, the Participle following is made passiue, and doth agree with the said Substantiue both in gender and in number, as, *les graces que Dieu nous a données*, the graces which God hath giuen vs. *les biens que Dieu nous a donnés*, the goods which God hath giuen vs.

An observation vpon the verbe *Avoir*, & *faire*.

Obserue that whensoever you English men doe use

this

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this maner of speaking, (there is) we doe alwaies translate it into french by the verbe *Avoir* impersonally taken, as, *ily a bien peu d'esperance*, there is but a little hope: *ily a pour le iourd huy plus de fols que de sages*, there are now a daies more fooles then wise men.

We lay also *il fait beau temps*, it is faire weather: *il fait obscur*, it is darke, not *il est beau temps*, *il est obscur*.

The nominatiue goeth alwaies before the verbe as I said before, without it be an interrogation, for the it doth follow, *manger as tu mon pain?* will you eat my bread?

The Accusatiue doth follow the Verbe, *aime la vertu*, & *haye le vice*, loue vertue, and hate vice. Except *me*, *te*, *se*, *lui*, *leur*, *nous*, *vous*; as, *tu te fais tort*, you doe your selfe wrong: *ie leur donneray*, I will giue them, which are set before. Yet notwithstanding if the verbe should be of the imparatiue mood, then the pronownes afore said, whether they be of the genetiu or accusatiue case, are set after; as, *donne moy*, giue me.

Of the Prepositions.

A, ioyned with the substantiue in the nominatiue case, is in steed of an adiectiue, as, *homme a cheval*, a horseman: *homme a pied*, a footman.

Secondly *A*, is vsed for *selon*, according, *a mon iugement*, according to my iudgement: *a mon advis*, *tout vient a vostre souhait q. selon mon iugement, advis, souhait*.

Lastly *A*, ioyned with the present tense of the Infinitiu mood makes it to be taken for a future, as, *chose a advenir*, a thing to come: *besogne a faire*, businesse to be done.

En, is for the most part answerable to the Latine *In*, for it is ioyned sometime with verbs which doe signifie motion, and sometime with them that doe signifie rest, *il est allé en France*, he is gone into France: *il est pour le present en Angleterre*

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gleterre, he is now in England. But before proper names of cities, townes, castles, and such we doe not vse *en*, but *A*, as *est a Paris*, he is in Paris, not, *en Paris*.

Me, te, se, nous, vous, and every third person with verbes which doe signifie motion, are set before *en*, as, *je m'en va*, I goe: *ie m'en retourne*, I come backe againe.

Of the Adverbs, y, and dont.

Y, without any difference doth serue to words either of motion, or rest, with a great grace and power expressing the place, as, *vostre pere va il a sa maison: ouy il y va*: doth your father goe to his house? yes he doth goe: *y* hath a reference to the house to which he goeth. In like manner, *vostre pere est il en la maison: ouy il y est*. *Y*, not only denotats the place, but other things also, as *prens garde a toy resp. i' y prens garde*. *Y*, is as much to say as, *a moy*.

Dont, in like manner sometimes signifies the place, sometimes the thing, and oftentimes the person too, as, *vous allez a Paris dont ie vien*, here *dont* signifieth the place; *leu le liure dont vous parlez*: here it signifieth the thing, that is, the booke: *c'est l'homme mesme dont vous parlez*, here the person, viz. the man.

FINIS.

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